

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Grand Parade of the G. A. R. at Detroit.

Forty Thousand Veterans in Line—Many Old Battle Flags Again Flung to the Breeze—Showing of Western States.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—The national encampment of the G. A. R. and the celebration of its silver anniversary formally opened yesterday with a grand parade. Special trains bringing state delegations from all parts of the country poured into the city all night and early in the morning. Others brought visitors not officially identified with the encampment by the thousand, and at 10 o'clock the streets



COM. VEAZEY. The head of the procession moved at 11 o'clock and both in numbers and equipment the parade was one of the most magnificent ever made by the Grand Army. Most of the veterans wore new and handsome uniforms and there was no end of novel features. The Philadelphia contingent, nearly 500 strong, carried umbrellas, each one painted to represent a portion of the battle of Gettysburg. Sault Ste. Marie post was also represented by an umbrella brigade, each umbrella so painted that when combined they represented Lake Superior and the city of the Soo. The name of each post along the shores of the great lake was painted in red, thus combining the lake, the city and the national colors.

A striking feature of the Michigan division was the fact that numbers of old battle flags were carried by the men who bore them during the war.

Still another umbrella brigade was that of George H. Thomas post No. 5 of Chicago. Their umbrellas were painted to represent a monster flag of the United States covering the entire post and extending nearly two squares. The Ohio division was very large and presented an imposing appearance.

Among those upon the reviewing stand were Gen. W. G. Veazey, commander-in-chief; Gen. Miles, of the army; ex-Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois; Govs. Eifer of Illinois, Campbell of Ohio and George W. Peck of Wisconsin; Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Gov. Winans, of Michigan; Mrs. John A. Logan, and over a hundred others.

The governor of a state is not often seen trudging along in the dust with the boys, but that sight was witnessed more than once yesterday. As the Nebraska G. A. R., 500 strong, with Department Commander Teeter and Gov. Thayer passed the grand stand it was impossible to tell whether the cheers were for the dignified governor, the soldier boys or that venerable old fighter, which always provokes the cheers of the volunteer soldiers—Paul Vanderwort, past national commander-in-chief.

Four hundred veterans of Kansas, led by Department Commander Timothy McCarthy, represented the grasshopper state, and each carried upon his breast the Kansas G. A. R. pin, bearing the figure of this destructive little insect. Past Department Commanders Anderson, Pond, Stewart, Booth, Guthrie and Captain Conter, of the national council of administration, were in line. Commander McCarthy enjoys the distinction of being the only living man who was literally in at the opening and at the close of the war. A soldier at Fort Sumter when the first gun was fired, he remained in the service and was at Appomattox when the enemy surrendered.

There was a wild cheer when the Missouri volunteers hove in sight. It was this state which had furnished William Warner, one of the most popular commanders-in-chief of the G. A. R. has ever known, and every man who marched in line was recognized as one who in his devotion to the union had undergone the dangers of guerrilla warfare and seen families divided against themselves in the dark days of '63. Department Commander George W. Martin, the one-armed hero, who lost a limb the first day of Gettysburg, led his command of 800 men with dignity. In the ranks were recognized the familiar features of "Private Cahoon," who was at Antietam, at Fredericksburg, at Gettysburg, and with Grant in all the bloody battles after the silent soldier took command of the army of the Potomac. The Ransom post, of St. Louis, came in for its share of admiration. It was 200 strong and accompanied by the United States regular band. This is the first year the Ransom post ever attended an encampment when their commander, Gen. W. T. Sherman, was not present. His death is a deep personal grief to every member of this post, as indeed it is to every G. A. R. man.

The naval veterans were loudly cheered as they passed in review and the ancient starboard received many compliments.

The Sons of Veterans, 500 strong and in command of Commander-in-chief L. J. Webb, brought up the rear of the long procession. The boys marched in fine style and received marked applause along the entire line.

COSTLY FOR CATTLEMEN.

Cattle on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservations Subject to Fine and Seizure.

KINGFISHER, Ok., Aug. 3.—Several weeks ago complaints were entered in the territorial courts against E. D. Cragin and the Cragin Cattle Co., D. R. Fant, Ben Garland, William Quinlan, Maj. Eldridge, James P. Ellison, Short Bros. and Drumm & Snyder for unlawfully holding and grazing cattle upon the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation. The case was tried on general demurrer. The argument was full and exhaustive.

The decision of Hon. A. J. Sessy, associate justice of the territorial court, has been rendered and a writ of seizure allowed. The court held that all persons holding live stock within the limits of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation were subject to a penalty of \$1 per head and that the stock was also subject to seizure and sale for the payment of the penalty.

The marshal was commanded to attach all cattle found upon this reservation and to hold the sale until disposed of according to law, and that owners or persons having the cattle in charge should be summoned to appear and answer before the court October 20.

This order is now in the hands of the United States marshal, who will proceed at once to execute it. It covers 200,000 or 300,000 head of cattle, which it is claimed are now upon this reservation unlawfully.

The cattlemen will probably resist the execution of the order, but the marshal will go into the reservation with a sufficient force to carry it out. It is understood that the cattlemen claim to have obtained permission of the federal officers to go upon the reservation, and have paid for the privilege of doing so.

It is expected that the trial of the case will result in some developments of an extraordinary and startling character. Col. J. E. Hallowell, of Wichita, represented the cattlemen and Hon. J. C. Roberts and R. C. Palmer, of this city, the complainants.

SUGAR GIANTS AT WAR.

Claus Spreckles and the Havemeyer Trust at Odds.

New York, Aug. 3.—About ten days ago the war between the sugar trust and the city by the fatal blow of a letter, F. C. Havemeyer, who was away the sugar trust, and the price for granulated sugar was raised by Claus Spreckles, who had been in the market for some time, and at once announced a reduction of one-sixteenth of a cent per pound. He cut seriously into the trade of the sugar trust, but no action to meet the cut was taken, as it was believed that as soon as Spreckles' supply was placed he would retire from the market. He kept on filling orders, however, and practically supplied all demands.

Monday President Havemeyer returned, and at once ordered the sugar trust price for granulated sugar reduced one-eighth of a cent, or one-sixteenth below the cut made by Spreckles.

The latter yesterday then made another cut bringing his price one-sixteenth of a cent below that asked by the trust. The reductions made brings the price for granulated sugar down to 4 cents per pound in Philadelphia, on which 2 per cent is allowed off, making the net cash price 3.92 cents, the lowest on record. The price named by the sugar trust is 4.1-16 cents. In August, 1889, after the formation of the trust, sugar sold at 8 1/2 cents per pound.

A curious feature of the fight is that in the raw sugar market both parties are urgent buyers and the trust bought raw sugar at 3 1/2-16. This brings the profit of refining down to a very low point.

MOUNTAIN BEARS.

A Child Carried Off and Killed—Many Black Bears Seen.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 3.—Very nearly 2,000 people followed the remains of little Annie Fredericks, who perished on the mountain, to the grave yesterday. The remains—all there was of them—reposed in a neat casket. The opinion is now accepted on all sides that the little girl was captured by bears immediately after entering the woods and carried off to the place where she was found. At the inquest the fact was brought out that bears are increasing on the mountain. Engineer Koch was running Lehigh Valley passenger train No. 15 the other night, and when within a few miles of town, saw a huge black bear on the track ahead of him. He applied the air-brake to stop the train, but the engine had already struck the bear and knocked him down the bank. Some of the crew plainly heard the animal groan, and saw him kicking around down among the brush, but the train could not wait to enable the men to follow up and capture the animal. Last Thursday Miss Kenzie Minchin, of Moosehead, saw another black bear while she was going after water. On being discovered, the animal walked up the Lehigh Valley railroad a short distance and disappeared in the woods.

The Omaha Strikes.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3.—There has been no change in the strike situation. The men who are out held meetings in various parts of the city. Mayor Cushing at noon issued a proclamation commanding all persons to desist from assembling or congregating together in numbers about any of the business establishments of the city for the purpose of enforcing the eight-hour law by any show of violence or force and calling upon all law abiding citizens to assist in maintaining peace and good order.

THOSE CHILIANS.

Efforts at Mutual Extermination With Considerable Success.

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 3.—The following is an extract from a private letter received recently from an officer of the United States navy at present attached to the South American squadron: "The insurrection or unpleasantness now in full blast throughout Chili and particularly in and about the central and northern parts, is hot and interesting enough to satisfy the most blood-thirsty."

"These Chilians believe as did Beauregard when he asked permission of the confederate war secretary to raise the black flag and take no prisoners, that war means fight and fight means kill. Ambulances and field hospitals are useless incumbrances. Surgeons have become line officers and ambulance corps are active fighting organizations. No quarter is given and none expected by either side. It has been a war of extermination."

"The military control the elections and military dictatorship reigns supreme. A censorship over the press, the telegraph and the mail, is carried on. Balmaceda, supreme dictator, governs without a cabinet and until recently without a congress. At present the insurgents seem to be having things in their own way. I notice in recent copies of New York papers reports to the contrary. These are all 'doctored' reports for foreign effect. They emanate from the Balmacedan censor."

"Several outbreaks have taken place in Buenos Ayres, others in the interior towns. Banks have with few exceptions suspended and trade is generally paralyzed."

TROUBLE AT OMAHA.

The Going Into Effect of the Eight-Hour Law Results in a Row—Men at the Smelter Refuse to Work Long Shifts.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3.—Trouble at the Omaha & Grant smelting works over the eight-hour day took on a more serious aspect yesterday. Men have been working eleven and thirteen hour shifts and have many times agitated the question of the shifts of eight hours each. When the eight-hour law went into effect Saturday, the company handed the men contracts binding them to work the same hours for the same pay as before. Men not willing to do this were asked to report to the main office in writing. Several did so report and were promptly discharged.

This created much dissatisfaction and all Saturday night manifestations of discontent were heard. A strong force of police was put on guard at the works, and trouble was averted for the time.

At 7 o'clock last night day shift men assembled at a hall in "Bohemia town," and there in Bohemian, Polish and other foreign tongues, discussed the question. When liquor and oratory had sufficiently aroused the men, they marched in a body to the works and drove the men from the furnaces and other parts of the buildings and grounds. The police on duty could do nothing with the mob.

At 11:30 p. m. the crowd was howling about the company's office on the grounds. The works employed about 1,500 hands, nearly all Bohemians and Poles.

DAGO DIABOLISM.

Drunken Italians Murder a Whole Family and Burn and Plunder the House.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Aug. 3.—In Wayne county, West Virginia, Friday night a Mr. Brumfield, his wife and five children were murdered by a party of Italian railroad laborers.

The Italians were employed on the Norfolk & Western railroad and Friday night about fifty of them got drunk and going to the home of Brumfield, who was reported to have much money, they demanded admittance.

When refused entry, with rails and clubs the Italians began an attack. Brumfield and his two half grown sons made a brave defense, but seem to have had no arms.

The assailants finally broke in the doors and windows and beat Brumfield and the boys to death with clubs. They then cut their throats and stabbed them repeatedly.

The fiends then seized the wife and three younger children and put them to death.

After searching the place for valuables the wretches burned the house to the ground.

The Terms of Agreement.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Boston giving the terms of the settlement between the Chicago Stockyards Co. and the packers, Messrs. Armour, Morris and Swift. The company agree to pay \$500,000 for the Central stockyard property of Chicago recently opened by the packers, half in cash and half in mortgage, pending law suits to be abandoned; to give \$500,000 in common stock to be held by the packers for five years, for 1,000 acres of the packers' land at Tolleston, Ind.; to guarantee principal and interest at 5 per cent on \$2,000,000 fifteen year bonds of the Tolleston Stockyards Co., with a sinking fund attached.

Gored to Death.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 3.—It is reported here on excellent authority that a woman and two little girls were attacked by Texas cattle in the Cherokee nation yesterday.

A cowboy attempted to rescue them, but all four were gored to death by the mad animals.

Every possible effort to secure further facts in regard to the horror has proved so far unavailing, but there is little reason to doubt the truth of the report.

INDIAN WOMEN OF DAKOTA.

Their Marked Peculiarities and the Strangest Lives They Lead.

In the frequent wanderings of the Indian it is the woman who finds the fuel and carries it on her back to kindle the fire and cook the food for the "noble red man," she who picks the ponies, makes and breaks camp, taking the tepees down and loading the wagons, and performs all work which we are accustomed to see performed by the men. The man is merely ornamental with them, and it has been their condition so long that there is no thought of another state of things nor word of complaint.

On the reservations, when they are at home, they now have for each family a small log house, and the women like them better than the tepee, though we nearly always see a tepee standing near the house, and also a summer house built of poles and green boughs, the same being used as sleeping apartments during warm weather, it being impossible for them to abandon entirely their free, out-door life. There is a strange fascination in their free, wandering life, and those who have in any way been associated with them, have been impressed with the fact that it is much easier to fall into their ways of living than to convert them to ours.

In the way of work it is wonderful to see the beauty and originality of the designs of their artistic work, which consists chiefly of bead-work on buckskin or covering bottles of all shapes with their many-colored beads. They tan the buckskin themselves and some are adepts at the art. Among them we find excellent glove-makers, and we also to our cost find them usually very keen, shrewd traders, having profited by their advanced civilization in the one particular at least of learning the value of a dollar. Under all circumstances we find them greatly opposed to speaking the English language; not even when they understand it perfectly will they utter a word of it. The older women, of course, are without education, except in a few instances where they have acquired, by the aid of some educated younger person, a knowledge of reading in the Indian language.

Their amusements are few. They have a great fondness for dancing and bathing. In public they are quiet and retiring in manners, but in their homes use more freedom of speech and action.

There have been essential changes in the marriage customs in these days of churches, schools and missionary workers. Formerly the bride was purchased by the groom for ponies, cattle or groceries, the amount paid varying according to the purchaser's wealth, or the bride's worth or social standing, and now though they are married in accordance with the rites of the church of which they are members, we cannot say the morals have improved greatly, or that they are truer to the marriage vows. In their religion they are earnest and reverent worshippers. At one agency we visited there are three denominational churches, supported mainly by the home missionary societies, each church presided over by a resident minister. The Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic churches have a large membership each. The Episcopal services seem to have more attractions for their rude natures than a less formal service.—Kate Carnes, in Chautauquan.

QUIT HIM COLD.

The Improvident Conduct of a Tramp Disgusts His Frugal Partner.

He was dirty and disreputable, and, as he sat on an ash barrel upon Monroe avenue one evening just about dusk, it was easy to see that he was mad. His hands clutched at an imagined foe and his lips muttered all the swear words which are in the vocabulary of the old-time tramp.

He was mad clean through. A short distance from him, on another ash barrel, sat another tramp, even more dirty and disreputable than the first, if that were a possibility. He was munching something from out of a paper bag that he held in his hand and was seemingly at peace with himself and all the world. The first tramp shot evil glances at him out of his bleary eyes, and to the person who cared to listen it was soon evident that the curses he was spreading about with such a prodigious mouth were all directed at the second.

"What's the matter?" asked a young man who was passing.

"What's the matter? Well, dere's plenty nuff de matter, see? Me an' dat stiff over dere's bin pards for ten years, an' we've tramped it all over dis here country, see? We struck dis bloody town two days ago an' from dat time to dis we ain't had nothin' ter eat. A little while ago dat former pard er mine—he ain't no pard er mine now, fer I quit him cold from dis out, see?—dat former pard o' mine he hit er man fer ten cents an' he got it. Dere we were both 'us starvin' wid hunger, an' I told him ter go ter a bake shop and get all he cud fer de dime. Wen he cum back wat der yer tink dat de sweat had gone and bought?"

"Can't imagine," said the young man.

"Well," said the tramp as his tone became one of intense disgust, "well, an' me an' him both starvin', ther dod gasted fool went an' bought ten cents' worth of chocolate drops. He's eatin' 'em now. Said dat when he saw 'em his mouth watered for 'em. Wat der yer tink er dat? An' both of us not tastin' food fer two days. I quit him cold, der yer mind, dead cold. No sich gibberin' idiots kin travel wid me, an' don't yer forget it."—Rochester Democrat.

STOCK ITEMS.

If the stock is turned into the stable fields see that it is not kept in too long, or animals will begin to run down, and what they lose will have to be made up again.

Generally the pigs that return the best profit are the ones that are ready to market in the shortest time. This implies a quick growth and an early maturity.

The man who is awfully particular to have his fine mare bred to a fine horse, and then gives the colt a poor showing, is wanting sadly in the characteristics of a good horseman.

An agricultural expert, who has tried both ways, says it is better to have a cow give 200 pounds of butter for five years and die on your hands, than to give 200 pounds for ten years and then make 1,500 pounds old cow beef.

Wool is the smallest product in value derived from the sheep. It has been repeatedly shown that, by the use of the improved breeds of sheep, lambs can be made to pay from \$5 to \$10 each, while the increased value of the land upon which the sheep have been kept is of itself a sum quite large enough to render sheep-raising quite profitable.

All things considered, the best plan of fattening hogs is by giving them the run of a good clover pasture, and then feeding liberally with a good variety of fattening food. The principal advantage in allowing them to run out is that better health can be more easily maintained, and with good health better growth and thrift are possible.—Practical Farmer.

Horses thrive remarkably well on sugar and molasses, and these ingredients have been regularly used since 1873 in Australia and South America and other parts of the world for getting horses into condition for sale, and also for colts while wintering in the park. Sugar not only improves the condition of the colts, but prevents any risk on the stoppage of the bowels. The way it is used is to dissolve the sugar in water and pour it on the chaff or cut hay, taking care that the food is well mixed.

There is no magic balm coming from the earth that cures a horse's lameness or soreness. When horses get cured, as they often do, of any soreness or lameness by a run at grass, it is because they get just the right amount of rest and the right amount of exercise, and because the feet are kept cool and the fever kept out by the damp earth and wet grass. Give the animal the same rest and light exercise when kept in the stable, and keep the feet cool and frequently moistened and he will be benefited just as much.

FARM NOTES.

If the early potatoes are dug as soon as they are ripe see that they are thoroughly dried in the shade, spread out in a thin layer in a loft or cool place where there is a good circulation of air.

The way to get blood out of turnips, says an exchange, is as follows: Sow rutabagas the first favorable weather, after this date, and other sorts in September. Then feed the crop a good cut.

Clover and orchard grass ripen at about the same time. Timothy and red top ripen later. Mammoth clover ripens a little later than red, and for this reason is better to mix with timothy than the common red.

If strawberry beds are to be renewed or enlarged the ground can be plowed and manured and then worked all ready for the plants. When the condition of the weather will permit August is one of the best months to set out strawberry plants.

With currants, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries, after the fruit has been harvested, all the old wood should be cut out, and in many cases the better plan is to burn it, as in this way many insect pests as well as germs of diseases will be destroyed.

Many prefer to sow grass seed in the fall in preference to spring. It is important, however, that care be taken to have the soil prepared and the seed ready, so that if the season will admit, the seeding can be done early, so that the plants can secure a good start to grow before cold weather sets in.—Live Stock Indicator.

There is one advantage in growing turnips. They are a cheap crop, and all that cannot be marketed or used to good advantage can be fed to the stock. When there is a good crop they make a cheap feed for stock, and when there is a light crop they can nearly always be sold profitably. Fresh land is the best for this crop.

The successful farmer is a judge of the value of property, and is able to buy and sell at true values. He knows enough of legal lore to avoid litigation, and will suffer wrong rather than contend for trifles; and finally, he deals honestly and fairly with all men, without deception or injustice toward any. For such there is a reasonable degree of profit to be expected, even at the present low prices.

Clover may be seeded down in the fall after the warm days are passed, and may follow on wheat stubble, or even a corn crop may be grown and the clover seed put in after corn, provided the corn is removed as soon as it is cured, and the clover will thrive better and a heavier stand secured, from the fact that the soil may then be especially prepared for it, as is done for any other crop, by plowing the land, harrowing it fine and brushing the seed in. No stable manure should be applied, for fear of the seeds of weeds.